

E1224

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

* E. J. Sternglass, Proc. 9th Ann. Hanford Radiobiology Symposium, May 1969 (edited by M. Sikov); T.I.D.-A.E.C. Dec. 1969.

* E. J. Sternglass, Bull. Atomic Scientists, April 1969.

* I. M. Moriyama, Publ. Health Rep. (U.S.) 75, 391 (1969).

* U.N. Scient. Comm. Eff. of Radiation, United Nations, (1969).

* The Semi-Annual Report, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (Jan.-June 1969) p. 48ff gives external gamma doses alone as ranging from 0.1 to 5.2 rads over a period of 13 weeks. A dose of 0.3 rad per week was then regarded as being capable of delivery to the whole body for an indefinite period without hazard.

* C. W. Mays, Hearings on Fallout, Radiation Standards and Countermeasures, Joint Comm. Atom. Eng., August 20-27, 1968 Part 2, p. 536ff.

* Eric Reiss, Hearings on Fallout, Radiation Standards and Countermeasures, Joint Comm. Atom. En., Aug. 20-27, 1968 Part 2, p. 601ff.

* W. A. Müller, Nature 214, 931 (1967).
* "Meteorology and Atomic Energy 1968", (D.H. Slade, Editor) U.S. Atomic En. Comm.-Div. Tech. Inf., p. 6.

* J. Gotman and A. R. Tamplin, Testimony before Senate Sub-Committee on Water Pollution, Nov. 1969.

* Editorial, Am. J. Public Health, Dec. 1969, p. 2129. The editorial concludes as follows: "These three sets of facts taken together call for an unbiased evaluation by independent, responsible, and competent investigators."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass is Professor of Radiation Physics and Director of Radiological Physics in the Department of Radiology, School of Medicine, and Professor of Radiation Health Physics in the Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh. Until 1967, Dr. Sternglass was Advisory Physicist reporting to the Vice-President and Director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, where he did research in the area of nuclear physics, nuclear instrumentation and electronic imaging devices applied to nuclear power generation, medicine and space sciences. He joined Westinghouse in 1952, directly after receiving his Ph.D. from Cornell University in Engineering Physics.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 1970

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 52d anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Estonia. This anniversary of the birth of freedom in Estonia is not, however, a day of celebration. Instead, February 24 serves as a reminder to all of us that the Estonian people are still deprived of their national independence and human rights.

The independence won by Estonia 52 years ago followed decades of struggle against foreign rule. Yet, this independence was soon to be terminated with the advent of World War II. A secret protocol to the Soviet-German nonaggression treaty of August 1939, placed Estonia in the Soviet sphere of influence. The Soviet Union implemented its influence by imposing on Estonia a treaty of "mutual assistance," a justification on paper for establishing Soviet military

bases on Estonian soil. With a military foothold, the Soviet Union occupied Estonia on June 17, 1940. Incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union ensued.

That incorporation brought tragedy to the Estonian people. After 1 year of occupation, it is estimated that 60,000 Estonians were killed or deported by the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the Estonian hope for self-determination has not been suppressed.

Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress adopted House Concurrent Resolution 416 urging the President to bring the Baltic question before the United Nations. We must rededicate ourselves to the use of every legitimate means to bring pressure upon the Soviet Union to withdraw from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to Estonia and I extend to the Estonian people my ardent hope that they may soon attain freedom and live in peace in their homeland.

YESTERDAY'S BLUEPRINTS—TODAY'S FOREIGN POLICY

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 1970

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, the La Jolla unit of the southern California chapter of Pro America has made a study of our foreign policy and has done a fine job of recapping the blunders which we, as a nation, have committed since World War II. As pointed out, at that time we were vastly superior to any nation on earth, and it is distressing to realize that we are fast becoming a second- or third-rate power, through a long planned policy of unilateral disarmament.

It has been somewhat heartening, however, to see some beneficent change in this policy under President Nixon, although too many of the same advisors maintain top spots in the State Department to this day.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to read "Yesterday's Blueprints—Today's Foreign Policy," which follows:

YESTERDAY'S BLUEPRINTS—TODAY'S FOREIGN POLICY

(By Janet Hall Parsons)

The most powerful nation the world has ever known has been making one blunder after another since the end of the second World War. Our mistakes cover the globe; letting Communism get established ninety miles from our shore is a glaring example of how to do everything wrong. How could a nation that kept war from its shores for a century and a half wake up one morning to find rockets pointed at its heart at such close range? How could a nation that stood for "millions for defense but not one cent for tribute" pay blackmail to a petty tyrant and then engage in domestic blackmail to raise the levy? After the "eyeball to eyeball" showdown who came out the undisputed winner?

How did we happen to get ourselves bogged down in a land war over Asia where we do everything to keep from winning and can't seem to extricate ourselves with honor?

What were we thinking about when we

added the Red from our pro-Western side?

How did we gobble up East

Why did we in the Congo a pro-Western a stable prosper

did we not allow him to come to this country but welcomed Roberto Holden and even gave him financial support to commit his raids with the most brutal atrocities against anti-communist Portuguese Angola?

Why did we donate money to Cheddi Jagan of British Guiana, and give him the red carpet at the White House when it was well known that he was a Communist?

Why did we lionize Sukarno of Indonesia and turn against our long time allies, the Dutch? Why did we give a 21-gun salute at the White House to Ben Bella of Algeria at the time we were giving Madam Nhu the cold shoulder for whose widowhood we must take more than a little responsibility?

Why did we supply Nasser of Egypt with millions of dollars which he used to buy arms from Russia in order to wage war on Yemen?

Why did we send over \$400 million to Nkrumah in Ghana even though he had seized our embassy and was an avowed Communist dictator?

Why after our consulate was attacked in Zanzibar and Americans ousted with a communist federation formed with Tanganyika, did we give the new federation 925 thousand dollars?

Why, when the anti-communists were putting down the communist rebels in the Dominican Republic in 1965 did we turn on the anti-communists and force a coalition greatly overbalanced by leftists?

Why did we force the anti-communist government in Laos to accept a coalition with the communists thereby giving the North Vietnamese easy access down the Ho Chi Minh Trail?

Why do we trade with Communist countries but do not permit commerce with our pro-Western, Christian friends in Rhodesia and South Africa?

Why did we not allow a military victory in Korea which would have been decisive and possibly have prevented the current trouble in Southeast Asia?

Who was asleep at the switch just recently when a recent revolution in Libya has placed that Mediterranean base in the Communist orbit jeopardizing our Wheelus Air Base and our foothold in that area?

Government or political authority exists to serve the people, maintaining the arena of order within which they may go peacefully about their business. The first purpose of a nation's foreign policy is to protect the lives and vital interests of its citizens from the initiatives of alien powers. The nation which forgets its self-interest soon has no interest to protect.

The early history of our country shows how the infant states with great odds against them, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and a hostile wilderness became a respected, independent nation mindful of our own best interest in dealing with other governments. Benjamin Franklin skillfully pitted England and France against each other in securing advantages for his country. The Monroe Doctrine, which was just a proclamation by a president to the Congress in 1823, was not international law, not multilateral with any others participating or having anything to say about it. It was a policy announced and enforced. Until 1960 there was no major challenge although it had been invoked many times until foreign powers got the message.

At the end of the Second World War the U.S. found itself the unquestioned leader of the West and the most powerful nation in the